



HANDY PLANS

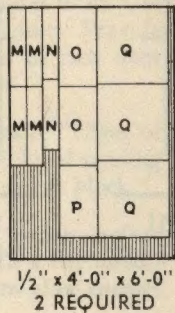
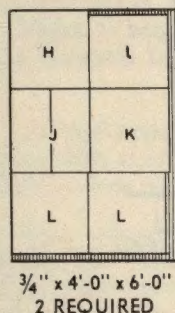
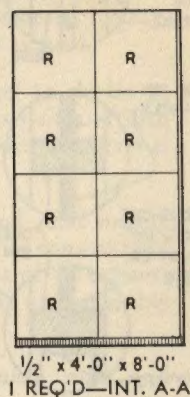
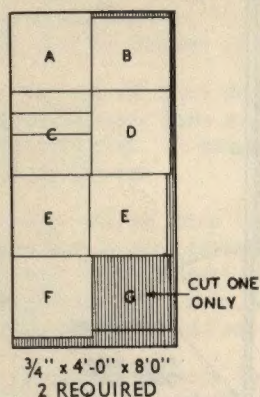
ROOM DIVIDER-WITH STORAGE



Multi-colored plywood panels in combination with multiples of individual units makes this divider useful as well as decorative. Cabinets may be either drawer or door sections, depending on requirements and may be arranged for use from either side. Two panels are hinged to provide fold-down desk tops.

**SEE YOUR LUMBER DEALER FOR
FIR PLYWOOD AND OTHER MATERIALS**

CUTTING DIAGRAMS



ALL PLYWOOD INT.-DFPA A-D EXCEPT AS NOTED

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	22 1/2" x 23"	Top of Drawer Unit
B	2	21 1/2" x 23"	Bottom of Drawer Unit
C	2	23" x 24"	Drawer Fronts
D	2	23" x 24"	Back of Drawer Unit
E	4	22 1/2" x 23 1/4"	Side of Drawer Unit
F	2	23" x 23"	Desk Top
G	2	21 1/4" x 22 1/2"	Adjustable Shelf
H	2	22 1/2" x 23"	Top of Door Unit
I	2	21" x 23"	Bottom of Door Unit
J	2	23" x 24"	Door
K	2	23" x 24"	Back of Door Unit
L	4	22 1/2" x 23 1/4"	Side of Door Unit
M	8	4 3/4" x 22 1/2"	Drawer Side
N	4	4 3/4" x 20 3/8"	Drawer Back
O	4	10 3/4" x 22 1/2"	Drawer Side
P	2	10 3/4" x 20 3/8"	Drawer Back
Q	6	20 3/8" x 22"	Drawer Bottom
R	8	23 3/4" x 23 1/2"	Plywood Panels
	48 L. F.	2" x 4" Clear	Partition Framing
	9 L. F.	1" x 4" Clear	Nailing Strip
	2 L. F.	2" x 2" Cut Diagonally	Glue Block—Drawer
	8 L. F.	3/4" x 3/4"	Drawer Guides
	12 Ea.		Door, Draw. & Desk Top Pulls
	4 Pr.		Pin Hinges
	6 L. F.		Adjustable Shelf Hardware
	6 Ea.		Door & Desk Top Catches
	4 L. F.		Piano Hinge

MISCELLANEOUS—6d and 8d finish nails and glue finishing materials

BUILDING TIPS

Fir plywood is manufactured in large-sized panels which simplify every building step for you. Laying out the parts for cutting is the only step required before starting actual construction. Be sure to allow for saw kerfs between adjacent pieces.

SAWING. For hand-sawing use a 10 to 15 pt. cross-cut. Support panel firmly with face up. Use a fine-toothed coping saw for curves. For inside cuts start hole with drill then use coping or keyhole saw. For power sawing a plywood blade gives best results but a combination blade may be used. Panel face down for hand power sawing. Panel face up for table power sawing. With first cuts reduce panel to pieces small enough for easy handling. Use of scrap lumber underneath panel prevents splintering on back side. Plan to cut matching parts with same saw setting. If available you may use a jigsaw, bandsaw or sabre saw for curved cuts. In any case be sure blade enters face of panel.

DRILLING. Support plywood firmly. For larger holes use brace and bit. When point appears through plywood, reverse and complete hole from back. When drilling, finish slowly to avoid splintering.

PLANING. Remember, edge grain of plywood runs in alternate directions so plane from ends toward center. Use shallow-set blade.

SANDING. Most sanding should be confined to edges with 1-0 or finer sandpaper, before sealer or flat undercoat is applied. Fir plywood is sanded smooth in manufacture—one of the big timesavers in its use—so only minimum surface sanding is necessary. Use 3-0 sandpaper in direction of grain only, after sealing.

NAILING. Nail size is generally determined by thickness of plywood used. With glue, the following sizes will produce strong joints. For 3/4-inch, and 5/8-inch plywood, 6d finish nails. For 3/8-inch, 3d or 4d. For 1/4-inch, use 1-inch brads or (for backs where there is no objection to heads showing) 1-inch blue lath nails. Substitute casing for finish nails wherever a heavier nail is needed. For exterior work, use galvanized or hot-dipped, zinc coated nails to avoid rust.

OTHER FASTENINGS. Screws, bolts, and other special fastenings may be used. Always pre-drill for screws. Minimum screw sizes for each thickness of plywood are recommended as follows: 3/4-inch plywood, 1 1/2-inch No. 8; 5/8-inch plywood, 1 1/4-inch No. 8; 1/2-inch plywood, 1 1/4-inch No. 6; 3/8-inch plywood, 1-inch No. 6; 1/4-inch plywood, 3/4-inch No. 4.

GLUING. Glue may be used on both edges and faces. Apply glue to clean surfaces. Press firmly together until "bead" appears. Maintain pressure with clamps, nails or screws to allow glue to set. For exterior exposure use resorcinol type waterproof glues. Gluing is recommended for strongest, permanent fastening.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

The cutting diagrams and parts schedule indicate how much plywood you will need to build four sections as illustrated. Vary your material requirements for the number of sections desired.

1. Lay out all parts on plywood as shown in cutting diagrams. Parts schedule lists sizes of each component part. Be sure to allow for saw kerfs as parts are laid out.

2. Now cut all parts to size and sand mating edges. Butt joints in cabinets simplify construction. Join tops, sides, bottoms and backs of all cabinets with glue and finish nails. Square up each assembly as nails are driven and set.

3. Assemble drawers by fastening sides and backs to bottoms and then nail on drawer fronts using glue blocks. Install drawer guides to fit. Use pin hinges to hang doors on door units. Provide metal standards for adjustable shelf in each door unit.

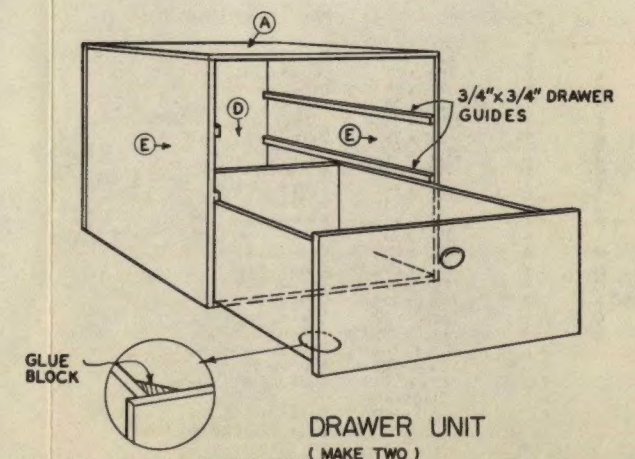
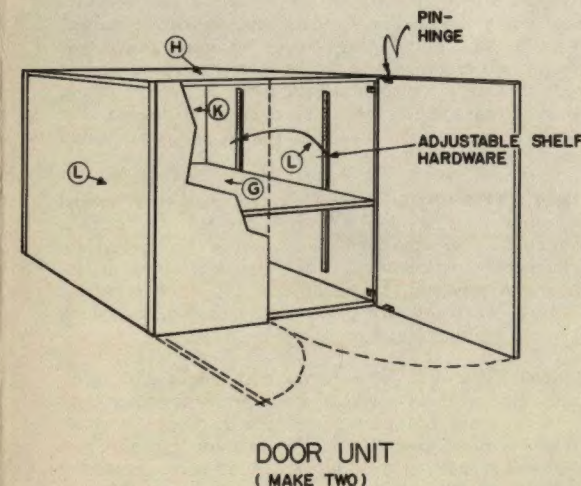
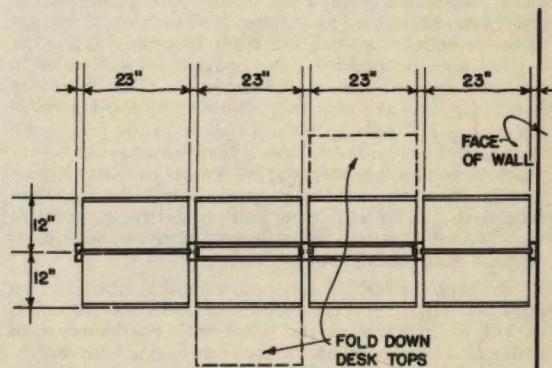
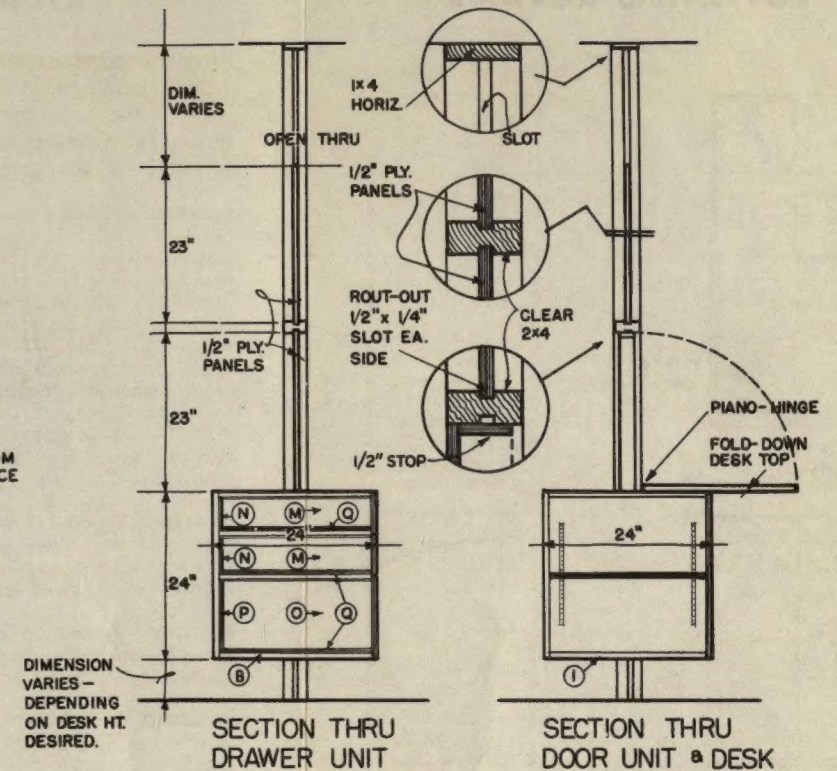
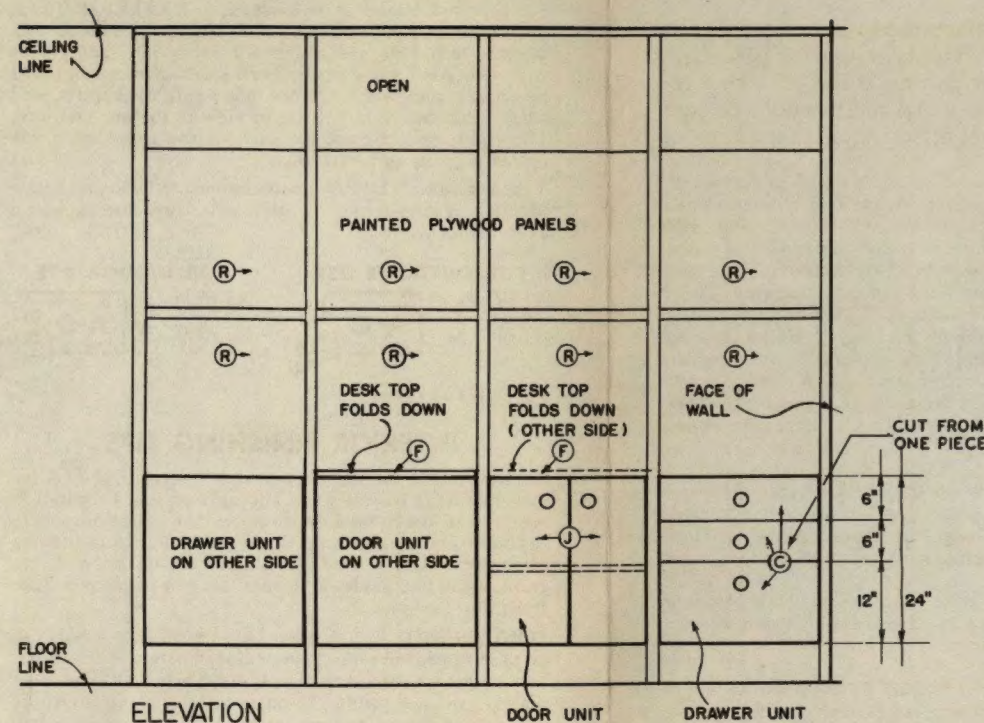
4. Fill nail holes and exposed plywood edges of cabinets with spackle or wood paste. Final sanding should be done with 3/0 paper on a soft block.

5. Paint cabinets and plywood panels before assembly into the divider. Start with a flat undercoat and follow with one coat of semi-gloss enamel, sanding lightly between coats.

6. A table saw with a dado attachment is required to rout out the slots for the 2 x 4 partition posts. If equipment is not available, have this done in a cabinet shop.

7. Begin partition assembly by nailing 1 x 4 to ceiling and nail first dadoed post to wall (at stud, if possible). Support first cabinet at desired height and drive screws through side into post. Slip lower panel (completely finished) into slot with bottom edge resting on cabinet, then nail dadoed cross-member to post. Insert top panel and next post in position, attach through cabinet side with screws. Repeat procedure for each section. Install each fold-down desk top using a piano hinge. Note that each panel opposite is held in place with a 1/2" stop.

8. Give posts and cross-members a coat of natural sealer. Fill nail holes with filler tinted to match wood and finish with two coats of satin varnish. Install door catches and pulls.



HOW TO BUY FIR PLYWOOD

Fir plywood comes in two types: 1. EXTERIOR-TYPE for outdoor use; 2. INTERIOR-TYPE for indoor use. Within each type are grades for every job (i.e., grades with two good sides where both sides of the panel will be seen, grades with only one good side for applications where only one side will be in view in the finished job). The right grade to use for each of the projects in this folder is given with each plan.

The registered DFPA grade-trademarks shown below identify quality-tested fir plywood. Look for them on every panel you buy.

FOR OUTDOOR USE

FOR INDOOR USE



INTERIOR FINISHING TIPS

For best results use only top-quality materials, and follow manufacturer's instructions. The only surface preparation required is "touch sanding" to smooth any filler or spackle applied to minor openings in the panel face or to remove blemishes. "Touch sanding" should always be with the grain, using fine grade sandpaper. Do not paint over dust, spots of oil or glue.

PAINT FINISHES: Either water-base or oil-base paints can be used to get flat, semi-gloss or glass finishes. When water-base paints are used, seal the plywood first with clear resin sealer or oil base primer. To apply interior paint: (1) Apply one coat of the primer recommended by the paint manufacturer. (2) Apply one or two coats of a compatible paint or enamel, allowing each coat to dry before the following coat is applied.

NATURAL FINISHES: Grain contrasts and the neatly made mechanical repairs in plywood panels can be pleasingly subdued with transparent, non-penetrating sealers and companion stains. Tones of light gray, brown or tan appear most compatible with wood colors. Companion stain-sealers can be applied as follows: (1) Tint a small amount of sealer with color stain and apply to sample. When the desired tone is obtained, mix enough stain and sealer in the same proportion to do the entire job. (The sealer may also be applied as a first coat, followed by application of the stain). (2) Apply by brush or spray to the full length of the panel to avoid laps. To avoid brush marks with darker tones, it may be desirable to apply several coats of a lighter tone finish. Allow each coat to dry and sand lightly between each coat. (3) To add luster and durability, one coat of satin varnish is suggested, although most flat, semi-gloss or glass clear coatings are satisfactory.

Another method of applying a natural finish, which does not require special companion stains and sealers, is as follows: (1) Whiten the panel with pigmented resin sealer or white undercoat thinned one to one with turpentine or thinner. Wipe with dry cloth before it becomes tacky; sand lightly when dry. (2) Seal wood with clear resin sealer (can be omitted for greater color penetration in step 3); sand lightly when dry. (3) Add color using tinted undercoat, thin enamel pigmented resin sealer, or light stains (with care). Apply thinly and wipe to the proper depth of color; sand lightly when dry. (4) Apply one coat of satin varnish or brushing lacquer.

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